## THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

THE MEETING IN ST. LOUIS. WHAT HAS EEEN DONE-ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER-HIS VIEWS ON TRANSPOR-

On Wednesday the National Grange convened in St. Louis. The day of been found ready to sell direct to granges at wholesale rates. With the manufacturers this interesting preliminary sketch: As an assemblage of representative men and so from any principle or prejudice, but no women, they will make a most creditable Master of the National Grange, is a good through their present system of agencies. looking man of thirty-five, with fine, expressive features, full beard and bushy, brown hair. He has no objection to saying anything about the National Grange, and its prospective proceedings that it would be advisable to communicate to the public.

A reporter of the Globe asked him yesterday, in regard to the objects of the meeting, and whether the question of open organization was likely to come up in any definite shape. He said that it might possibly come up for argument, but he did not think there was any probability that the order was ready to throw off the veil of secrecy. In secrecy consisted the great charm and attraction of the organization. It had been one great reason of its success; why, he was hardly able to say. He had not heard one person as yet speak in favor of open organization. When asked how the Patrons could become influential in politics under their present rules, he said that they were not a political order, and did not expect to participate in politics in an organic way. They were united for other purpo-s es. He told what they had accomplished in lowa by what may be called moral means, that is the indirect and personal influence of the order on conventions, and the Legislature, the last body being pledged to grant them such easement as they wanted in the matter of railroad oppression.

BASIS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Adams seemed to think that a question of greater perplexity was likely to arise respecting the basis of admission to the Order, which is at present found in article 5 of the constitution which reads as follows:

Any person interested in agricultural pursuits, of the age of sixteen years (female), and eighteen years (male), duly proposed, elected and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is entitled to membership and the benefit of the degrees taken. Every application must be accompanied by the fee of memdership. If rejected, the money will be refunded. Applications must be certified by members, and balloted for at a subsequent meeting.

The trouble is in the proper interpretation of the words "interested in agricultural pursuits," many persons being interested in agricultural pursuits who are not farmers. In in the cities, towns and villages. The Chi-Many editors of village papers in Iowa are said to be patrons. In the eastern states there are few subordinate granges that have not in them persons who are not agriculturists in the strict sense of the term. This is one of the great problems to be solved. Mr. Adams says that the words of the constitution cannot be changed except by consent of the state granges, and that all that the national grange can do in the premises is to properly interpret the words quoted above. The matter of the Boston Grange, he says, is also likely to come up in this connection. This was organized by Mr. Abbott, who gave the usual "dispensation," which was afterwards taken from it by Mr. Adams, the executive committee so advising. Mr. Adams says that ecerything is progressing well as regards co-operation, and he thinks that the plans of the patrons in respect to that portion of their business will

THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS. A FULL EXPOSITION-HIS VIEWS ON TRANS-PORTATION-THE BOSTON GRANGE-THE NA-

At the first day's session Grand Master Adams delivered the following address:

Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange; The work o the national grange for the past year has been almost exclusively one of organization. In this direction its success has been such as to excite the constant wonder of even its own members, while those outside the gates have beheld our growth with undisguised amazement. At our last annual meeting there were represented nine state granges, having under their jurisdiction about 1,300 subordinate Granges. Today there are state granges in thirty-two states, two territorries, and the province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, which are to-day presen through their chosen representatives, and claim under their jurisdiction nearly 12,000 subordinate granges in America. The causes which have led to the great uprising, which have rendered the work of organization possible, and even easy, are few but grave, and mainly of a nature never contemplated by the originators of the order. In this incep-tion it was intended to be chiefly a social and educational institution, something after the nature of farmers' clubs, only more comprehensive in its plan, including both sexes, and rendered more attractive by a pleasing ritual and the subtle charm of secrecy. It was to bring together at frequent and stated periods the agricultural population, to interchange views, discuss agricultural, literary and scientific questions, and cultivate the social amenities of civilized life. In short, it was intended to improve the standing of the tillers of the soil, mentally, morally, and socially. As such it has been and being a most magnificent success. Though some other features, which have been engrafted on the present stock at a later day, have occupied a more prominent place in the eye of the public than this, yet it cannot be denied that none are of equal importance to the permanent welfare of the order and its members, for, really, moral worth, men-tal power, and social culture lie at the foundation of all real progress. There is danger that, in grappling with the gigantic questions of the hour, we may lose sight of

THE ROCK ON WHICH WE BUILDED. When the first subordinate granges had been organized, one of the first and most proper subjects for discussion was, how to

ers of small agricultural implements have the opening the St. Louis Globe had of reapers and mowers the case has been difone state was strong enough to show them that they could offer a more certain market appearance, Mr. Dudley W. Adams, Grand for their wares than could be obtained national to lend its aid to the state granges, or by itself grapple with the difficulty. The I am of opinion that the National Grange telegram was received from Secretary Coffey should propose a careful and elaborate plan for such stores, using therefor the abundant materials which the experience of the Rochdale and other societies afford. This would be hailed with delight by thousands of Pa- order made a partial report, one of the trons who are now grouping in the dark.

TRANSPORTATION of farm products to market is an outgrowth of and properly a part of the same question, and apart which has laid hold on the conscience of our people. In a country of magnificent distances, the transportation of heavy farm | gia, presented some amendments to the conproducts by wagons to market is, of course, out of the question. Railroads are a necessity of the times and circumstances. Full y recognizing this, the government has kindly fostered and liberally subsidized them. The people have heavily taxed themselves to aid in their construction, expecting sub stantial benefits in re urn. While we readily assent to the proposition that railroads, even as now, conducted, add immensely to the development of the country and the conven-ience of the people; still, in our inmost soul, we feel deeply wronged at the return made for the kird and liberal spirit we have shown Rates of freight are often exorbitantly high and frequently changed. Often a larger bill is charged for a short distance than a long one, thus discriminating against places, and often higher rates are charged one individual than another, thus discriminating against persons. When we plant a crop we can only guess what it will cost to send it to market, for we are the slaves of those whom we created. What shall be the remedy? Where lies the difficulty? For even in our own ranks there is a babel of opinion. Some advocate new routes east, subsidized by government, either rail or canal; others would have new roads made by private enterprise and trust to competition. The first of these would require many years before they can afford the relief which we ricultural pursuits who are not farmers. In the west nearly all the Patrons are directly interested in the tilling of the soil, except only add one more link to the chain which cago grange was formed some time ago by Kelley, and its membership is not perfectly satisfactory to the rural granges. The granges in St. Louis and Cintre granges. The granges in St. Louis and Cintre granges in St. Louis a binds us hand and foot. I see no solu-That this within their own boundaries. right is vested in the government of the states and nation seems wholly clear. When a railroad is to be built, the line of which to have this private wish mutilated, I frankly so Government now inform the railroad. steps in and very properly says: "This rail-road is for the development of the State, and on the ground that the public good demands its construction, you must sell them your right of way, and we will allow you a reasonable compensation therefor." Now, it seems clear to me that the same government which can take my land for the public good, and fix the price therefor, can say to this railroad: "The public good demands that you carry freights and persons at reasonable rates, which you henceforth must do, and we will decide what those rates

As well as any one I fully appreciate the difficulties which are in the way of a traffic fixed by law-I can easily see where it may sometimes work hardship and even actual wrong. But it is amazing, it seems to me preposterous, that disinterested men are not as competent as those interested to fix rates which shall be just to the railroads and the people. To rely on competition for relief will only bring renewed disappointment. Our past history shows that the rapid increase of railroads has only resulted in more gigantic combinations. It will doubtless be difficult to induce ournational legislature and most of our state legislatures to pass any such law which will be efficient, for there is no money in it. The proposition which will be most likely to meet with favor in those august bodies will be the building of new railroads, or digging vast canals, which will allow them the opportunity to spend \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000, which we will at last have

THE PRODUCER'S PRIVILEGE OF PAYING. When such amounts as that are to be expended, it easy advance a class of arguments which usually carry conviction to the legislators. Besides those artificial highways nature has placed a most magnificent river right through the heart of the agricultural region of our country, reaching from the wheat fields of Minnesota to the sugar plantations of Louisiana. which, with a small expenditure, can be made capable of bearing on its bosom the products of a continent. Even now a single apids, a sand bar, and a most heartless tow boat ring are all that seriously impede its navigation. Matters of such importance as those should receive at your hand most patient investigation and careconsideration. The Art, 5 of our constitution which reads, "Any person interested in agricultural pur-suits," is capable of such varied construction that much confusion and misunderstanding has resulted. During the infancy of the Order, when members were few, our strength puny, and our chief aim simply so-cial and educational, there was little danger in constructing this clause liberally and admitting nearly all who would pay the fee and consent to join such a weak and unpopular institution. But now all these circumstances are changed. To be a Patron of Husbandry is no longer of doubtful propri-ety, but the proudest in the land are knocking at our doors. The order has becom recognized as one of the great powers in the land, and the gates are besieged from ocean to ceean, by hordes of speculators, demagogues, small politicians, grain-buyers, cot-ton-factors, lawyers, who suddenly discover make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. During these discussions the pursuits," but only as a hawk is interested fact soon became prominent that how to sell in the sparrow. You would do well to give crops was fully as knotty a question as how this matter a most careful review, and by to grow them. It came to the conviction of law, determine the proper construction of members that we received 60 cents for a bus-hel of wheat, while the man who ate it paid \$1.20 for it. We were selling corn at 20 cents si.20 for it. We were selling corn at 20 cents per bushel, while the consumer was paying 50 cents for it. In what we bought there was the same discrepancy between first cost and what we were obliged to pay. For mowers, sewing-machines, plows, musical internal striffe. Article twelve also demands most serious consideration to definitely decide what interpretation to definitely decide what interpretation shall be put upon the word political. I asked ourselves whether this amazing difference was a neessity, or the result of circumstances over which we had control. The solution of this problem soon became a leading idea in the order. Subordinate granges, county to one point more thought and attention than such questions be discussed in the grange.

To have such admitted to our counsels administrative, executive, and business capacity equal to the occasion. With patience in investigation, wisdom in enactment, irrmness in execution, and justice in all and to all, we may place our order on an enduring basis, and confidently look to the future in the opinion that the order should not in any sense become political party. But at the same time, these are questions most fundamentally affecting our material interests, which can only be reached through legislation. It seems imperative that one provided the occasion. With patience in investigation, wisdom in enactment, irrmness in execution, and justice in all and to all, we may place our order on an enduring basis, and confidently look to the future in the pair, and to all, we may place our order on an enduring basis, and confidently in the political in the political party. But at the same time, these are questions of the country intelligent, happy, prosperous, powerful, drawn together by a silken band encircling the whole land, and permanent all party and the control of the country intelligent, happy, prosperous, powerful, drawn together by a silken band encircle with a difference was a neessity, or the result in the opinion that the order of the country in the party. The w

are as yet only on the threshhold of this great work. Almost universally we find manufacturers and consumers equally anxious to be relieved of so much as is possible of the loss in transit occasioned by a surplus of the loss in transit occasioned by a surplus of middlemen. Most of those manufacturers and consumers equally anxious to be relieved of so much as is possible of the ground of the loss in transit occasioned by a surplus of middlemen. Most of those manufacturers pleases most of the ground of guidance of members. I would call of those with whom they come in your attention to article three of the by-laws, which seems to conflict with our constitution which decides who shall be ferent, not that they were unwilling to do members of the national grange. Article 10, section 1, by-laws, should be so amended as to include the secretary, and I would sug-gest the propriety of fixing their compensa-tion at the commencement instead of the close of the year.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE-REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES-CHARLES-TON CHOSEN AS THE PLACE FOR HOLDING THE NEXT MEETING.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 6.-The National Grange held two sessions to-day. The following is the official abstract of the proceedings: A of the Stote Grange of Missouri, stating that there are 1,600 subordinate Granges in this state. The commit tee on the good of the points of which is that the conscitgtion and by-laws of the next Grange be printed in all languages as may be directed by the executive committee. A call of states was then made to give each an opportunity to present what business they desired to have acted upon. Master Smith of Georstitution. Referred to the committee on constitution and by-laws. Maste Smedly, of Iowa, presented suggesti regarding the business of organization and made a statement regarding a contract for the Warner harvester for Iowa and all other states and also an arrangement was entered a seeder which will also sow cotton seed. Referred to the executive committe. Master Davie, of Kentucky, also presented the constitutional amendments. Master Moore, drp night was set for the ceremony. presented constitutional amendments. Re ferred. An invitation was received asking the grange to visit the Merchants Exchange in a body, which was accepted, and a time fixed hereafter. Master Aiken, of South to receive the 6th and 7th degrees, and establish a Dominion grange. Brother Taylor stated that Charleston, S. C., had been unangether than the control of t imously selected the catton states as the most desirable place to hold the next annual meeting of the National Grange, and on motion Charleston was chosen unanimously as the next place of meeting amid great applause. Brother Taylor, in the name of South Carolina and all the states of the South, returned thanks for the unanimous vote, and assured the members that no efforts would be spared by the citizens of Charleston to make their visit to that city pleasant and the session Thompson said they had ten live granges, numbering over one hundred members that they wanted to establish a dominion to have under grange, so as to have under their control a fixed headquarters, and their most earnest desire was to see the organization become international in character. A committee of five was appointed to whom all resolutions are to be referred. and the committee instructed to report on the last day of the session. The following compose the committee: Wardlow, of Florida; Hamilton, of California; Jones, of Arkansas; Maxwell, of Tennessee; Hinckly, of New York. Several standing commit tees were appointed, who will consider the various matters presented for the welfare of the order and report hereafters. THE BOSTON GRANGE.

I am gratified to be able to say that generally I have met with most cordial co-operation of the officers and members, thus lightening a work which would have otherwise been herculean. I feel it my duty, however, to call your attention to one painful exception in the case of the Boston grange, grange was organized last summer in the city of Boston, Massa., by Deputy Abbott, composed of a class commonly known as middle men, in direct violation of his instructions. This is a class of members never contemplated by the constitution. At the request of numerous members of the national grange, and two members of the executive committee (the other member, Mr. Saunders, being sick), the master of the national grange recalled the dispensation of Boston grange, and directed its return to Deputy Abbott. They refused to obey this demand, and have continued to work as a thus proving themselves a revolutionary and the Massachusetts master has countenanced and sustained their conduct by directing installation of their ficers and investing them with the annual word for 1874. Unless such defiance of authority is properly rebuked and punished your executive officers will be powerless in the future, and an anarchy will reign in the order. I have to congratulate the national grange on the prosperous condition of our treasury, as will appear from the reports of the proper officers. The fund at the command of this body is ample to meet current expenses and leave a handsome surplus. Though this sum seems large, yet it amounts to less than a half dime from each member and it is not a burdensome tax. will devolve upon us to use this capital in a manner which shall fully justify the members who have placed it in trust in our hands. We cannot be too careful in its expenditure, that it be wisely and economi cally done. Though our people—indeed, the whole people of the land—desire that laborers in every field receive a full compensation for services rendered, yet they are in no humor for paying extravagant salaries, either in congress or out, and most em-phatically condemn it in the highest place as well as the lowest. All accounts should be most carefully scrutinized, and no Credit Mobilier allowed to creep in our ranks. Brothers and sisters, the future progress, preservation, and usefulness of our order depend largely upon our action at this session without doubt, this is the most important meeting of agriculturists ever held in any

land. The responsibility resting upon us is enormous. The whole country, both within and without the gates, is searchingly watching our every act—the enemy to find a weak point to attack, our friends hoping and expecting much good to result. The ag riculturists of the nation are now on trial The order of Patrons of Husbandry has brought them together in counsel, and it remains for our acts to prove whether we have

contact, though there are some exceptions. Mr. Kelly, the Secretary. is rather free of speech, and contemptuous in regard to the world at large. He says that they are not working for the good of the public, but for the good of the grange. No new light has been shed on the topics to be discussed, but it is quite apparent that a difference of opinion will be developed on several points before adjournment. Members say there is work enough for three weeks, though few can stay longer than one. It has been decided by the state agents of the order now here to leave the question of co-operation entirely to the national Grange, with the view of having a constitutional provision made for it. This will de fer the settlement of the matter until next Feathers," etc. To change this scene, I granges before it can take effect.

The national grange appropriated \$3,000 to the state grange of Iowa, in consideration of the great expense incurred by that grange in relieving the wants of distressed brethren in northwestern Iowa. Appropria-tions of \$1,000 to Minnesota and \$750 to Dakota were also made.

WHY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH CANNOT NOW

SANCTION THE MOVEMENT. Says the San Francisco Chronicle: The Chronicle resolved, some time ago, to procure for its readers the best possible information upon the subject, and to that end one of Maryland, offered a resolution a special could obtain a knowledge of the position, order to confer the sixth degree, and Saturaims and workings of the Patrons of Husbandry. The constitution and by-laws of the society and other documents bearing upon the matter were sent to his Grace some three weeks ago, and last evening the re-porter called at the residence of the clergy on California street, to receive the important Carolina, presented a petition from the granges of Canada, asking for a dispensation to receive the 6th and 7th degrees, and establish a Dominion grange. Brother Taylor tablish a Dominion grange. Brother Taylor stated that Charleston, S. C., had been unantrons of Husbandry, you are prepared to say whether a Catholic will have the sanction of his church in joining the order?"

The Archbishop—I have given the matter a great deal of consideration, and have not yet made up my mind about it.

Reporter—When do you think you will be

able to come to some conclusion?

The Archbishop—Not yet. It may be six months; it may be twelve months. Reporter—In the meantime, should a Catholic think of joining the order, and ask your advice about it, what would you say to

Reporter-Then, so far as you have investigated, you disapprove of the order? and dead fish, shell-lime, etc., were added to The Archbishop—No, I have not said that, the white sand in which this tree grows. I cannot say that I disapprove of any of its objects or of its proceedings.

Reporter—Then what is the difficulty? The result of the culture has been the production of more and finer flavored oranges than were ever known before, in proof of

Why do you hesitate to sanction it? The Archbishop—Because I am not yet sand dollars worth of fruit was sold last year certain what the order may become. It may and this year it will reach fifteen thousand dollars worth. The whole crop averages not be objectionable now, but it may be hereafter. It already shows an inclination to branch out and include other organizations. Now, I do not know what organizations it may receive; or how its principles may be modified. It is still in a transition state and it is because it is in that state that we cannot sanction it, while we do not ex-

Reporter—Its being a secret society is an objection at the outset, I suppose. The Catholic church is understood to be opposed

The Archbishop-Not as secret societies but because the members of some of them have to take upon themselves obligations contrary to charity and christianity. Reporter-The Catholic church is opp

to Freemasonry; now I have not heard that any of its imposed obligations are contrary to charity and christianity. The Archoishop-Not so far as you know,

perhaps; not so far as thousands and thousands know, but we know that in the high degrees the members have to take the obligations which are contrary to: true charity, and would crush Christianity. Now the church is in favor of all that is charitable and is opposed to all that is uncharitable; for that reason she is opposed to monopolies and all other forms of oppression. There is much that is good in the principles of the Grangers, but how much of evil may find its way in-and I fear some may-I do not

Reporter—Supposing that you finally decide that a catholic should not join the patrons of husbandry, and another Archbishop decide that he may, how will the difference be reconciled?

The Archbishop—It would go to Rome. In fact, the whole subject will probably be thoroughly investigated in Rome, and a conclusion reached there which will be final. Reporter—I have understood you to say, then, that a Catholic should not join a

Grange? The Archbishop-Yes, not because we disapprove of the order, I want you to particularly understand that; but because we do not yet know what the order will become, and might have to withdraw our countenance from it, even if we did approve it now. The interview then terminated, so far as the matter of the Patrons of Husbandry was

concerned. ONE MAN'S TASTE.-Somebody sends this communication to the New York Sun. Hear him: "Having had my attention drawn to an article in a recent number of the Catholic World, in which incidental reference to the rat, as an article of tood, was made, and which, without straining its meaning, might easily be construed as deprecating the use of it, I was somewhat surprised that writers usually so well informed upon general topics should know so little of the great changes which have taken place in this country on the subject of diet. Not many years ago it would be difficult to find persons who would acknowledge that they regarded frogs as choice morceaux, which are now to be found for sale in all the markets. In like manner changes family, which is only three miles distant, and soon after they halted at the comtant, and soon after they halted at the comtant of the sale of t disgust by all manner of people, now form no inconsiderable source of revenue to those who cater to the public taste. It would perhaps be difficult to assign any reason other than that of popular prejudice, for not employing this animal as an article of daily than that of popular prejudice, for not employing this animal as an article of daily consumption, and it may surprise many to know that there are at present restaurants in this city, which make this viand aspecialty. Having spent some years at the East, chiefly in China, I acquired a taste for this species of food, the flavor of which I was assured was, and found to be superior to that of any meat that could be procured. Nay, I may safely affirm that not even the finest "porterhouse," when "done" to that degree of perfection for which many of our restauranteurs are famous, can equal that of a rat when properly cooked. At the present time, when any plantbat would tend to in-

PALATKA, FLA., Feb. 3. From a Special Correspondent of the Sentinel Sir:—The thermometer for the past few days has maintained itself persistently at 800 in the shade, and we persons of polar reminiscence began to grumble about the heat. We threw aside our paper collars; the starch was taken cut of linen before nine o'clock A. M., and we were fain to seek that retreat where the fragrant mint mingles its cooling oder with ice, lemons, claret, sherry, and occasional cereal extracts denominated here "Old Black Crow," "Tar and charter a small boat and an intelligent fish eagles and vultures hang in the heavy where alighting we enter the gate of Col. Hart's celebrated orange grove. The gateand being rapidly.

This grove was planted about forty years ago, and went to ruin—as almost every or-ange grove in Florida did before the war. for this fruit was unknown id our market until since that period. Some eight years ago Col. D. A. Hart, a Vermonter who has lived in Palatka for twenty years or more, purchased the grove and 200 acres of land with it for \$8,000. Col. Hart at once put the your advice about it, what would you say to little attention to high culture, because the orange flourishes in a wild state all about tion. Thousands of loads of swamp muck than were ever known before, in proof of which I will state that about twelve thoudezen boxes home. After eating about a dozen oranges on a bench under the cool and as on an average about five hundred letters and essays per year have been written, I will only touch the matter slightly, hoping it will not encourage

CONVEYED TO BOXES AND BARRELS.

ANY FOOL IN INDIANA, Who has an acre of ground and half a dozen apple trees, to pull up, sell out, and move to this country to go into orange cul-ture. There are two kind of oranges growing wild in large groves in this state; one is a sour fruit, which tastes like a lemon or strong orange flavor; and the other is called bitter-sweet, because the outside is intensely bitter but the juice sweet. Now some natted, or budded with sweet fruit. Some are transplanted, and others grown from sand. Now this is only one part. The other side is, that to clear the new land is just about as difficult as clearing the worst land in Indiana one hundred times. When these trees and palmettos are removed then you have a fine bank of white sand-pure quartz in powder. In this you must work, and here you must work where every days work from April to November costs more here, and that no one with a poor farm in and where Indiana can better his condition here. A poor farmer in Indiana will eternally be a poor farmer-no matter where he moves to. MISTLETOE.

RAISING THE DEAD CHANG AND ENG. THE TWINS IN DEATH-OPENING THE TOMB-REMOVAL OF THE BODIES.

A letter from Richmond, Va., to the New York Herald, gives an interesting account of the removal of the bodies of the Siamese After a private consultation as to the nature of their mission, the visiting medical the next day the commission, attended by the committee, drove to the residence of Mrs. the order. Subordinate granges, county only sand state granges, county one point more thought and attention than perhaps any other, and a minipote progress have given this such questions of dollars saved to the members of the day amounts to little, millions of dollars saved to the members of the counties.

The chicago Tribune special says of the grange. The questions of transportation, taxation, so far as the public places, were, of the complication and state granges, county the set of filternity.

William Baker, of the day, has been appoint the filtor of which was the naked earth, the filtor of which wa

and, when the commission descended, the crowd of neighbors thronged in, and stood EIGHTY DEGREES IN THE SHADE—AN HOUR silently around the improvised tomb of the IN A FRAGRANT RETREAT—SCENE ON A twins. The darkness being intense, pine FLORIDA RIVER—ENTERTAINING LEITER wood knots were then lighted in one corner, PROM AN INDIANAPOLITAN AMONG THE the flickering glare of which cast ghostly shadows of the spectators athwart the wood-en ceiling and along the roughly-built gran-ite walls of the room.

OPENING THE TOMB.

In the midst of deep silence, and with great solemnity, the earth was then removed from around the outer wooden case. which was lifted from its position and conveyed to the apartment without. Here the outside case was then taken off, the charcoal removed, and the tin case presented itself to the view. Proceeding in order, the tinner then opened the latter and the inside coffin was exposed. With great care year, as an amendment to the constitution sought an orange grove which is conthis was then carried to one of the rooms of stantly before our eye, more than a lent light was obtained, and, after being mile away, across the St. Johns. I placed in a proper position; the cover was taken off. All the members of the commission and several others bent eagerly over African for 75 cents per hour, and we strike the coffin, the first sensation they experiencout boldly to cross the deep, smooth river.
Great fish now and then jump almost into the boat; wild ducks swim before us, tan
the comin, the first sensation they experienced being a cadaveric odor, which, however, was not at all repulsive. A white gauze muslin covering being drawn off, the faces the boat; wild ducks swim before us, tan-muslin covering being drawn off, the faces talizing us that we left our gun at home; of the dead twins were exposed. The features of Chang were partially discolored, air overhead, ready at any moment to pounce upon living fish, or dead ones. In fifteen minutes we approach a small boat house, built on a slight sandy elevation, where alighting we enter the gate of Col. very good state of preservation. Both the widows then came into the room, each goof its representatives called upon Arch-bishop Alemany, the highest Roman Ca-whose pendant and gigantic clusters of flowers almost brush the hat as one passes. tholic authority in the state, and laid the The grove is simply inclosed by a low they took a final farewell, and left them to into by its executive committee of Iowa for matter before him. The archbishop, remarking that he appreciated the importance of the level of the sluggish river. If you can sympathy for the sorrowing ladies. the issues involved, requested to be imagine a thousand trees planted in rows, furnished with data from which he all straight, clean, and flourishing, whose by those present, then disrobed the bodies and a partial examination was made, no by those present, then disrobed the bodies and a partial examination was made, no foilage that no ray of sunlight ever pene-trates to the pure white sand in which they grow, and then can think of these bright green trees closely dotted over with golden fruit, perfect in form and hanging in clusters just as you have seen apples in the fall in a well-to-do orchard, you may have some idea of being in an orange grove. In the center of being in an orange grove. In the center of the grove is the house of the gardener who keeps the grounds, picks the fruit, attends to the shipping, etc. In a well-arranged fruit house I found the oranges by the hundreds of bushels spread upon moss, tempt it on the present occasion, and that, besides the present examination and efforts to obtain good photographic views of the ligament and bodies, the operations of the commission would be limited to a partial embalment to insure the preservation of the bodies. A number of efforts to obtain pho-tographic views were then made, resulting successfully in one instance only. After which the partial embalmment was performed, and the bodies were once more coverted

THE MAD STONE.

in the coffin.

SAVED FROM HYDROPHOBIA BY ITS USE. A letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean from Batavia, Ill., gives this interesting description of a mad stone and how it works:

The stone is irregular in shape, about one and a fourth inches long, one inch wide, and three eights of an inch thick, straight on the dollars worth. The whole crop averages face, as if worked off; the other side nearly and paid for at the grove, to people visiting flat, having the appearance of being its here, who purchase and ship from one to a natural shape. It has the appearance of a framework of cells, about 3-32s of an inch shade, I telt better, and made, some inquiry in diameter, round, smooth, and having about orange growing, and as the fruit has the color and appearance of a brown flint, been the mania here for five or six years, The cavity in the interstices between them are filled with a grayish stone, porous, resembling lava or pumice stone, with the grains running through from one side to the other, and in places looking as if the grains did not quite reach the even surface of the cells. Mr. Evans, the owner of the stone, claims that his family and ancestors have been in possession of it for 200 years, but does not claim to know its origin. He appears like a candid, intelligent farmer, and expresses the most perfect confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the bite of a mad dog or rattlesnake, if applied before the the patient is taken with convulsions; and ural groves are only thinned out and grat- believes it will cure the disease, even after it has reached that stage. I was bitten in transplanted, and others grown from the hand by a dog on Thursday night seed. The tree flourishes in the pure white about seven o'clock, and the wounds were very thoroughly cauterized within from ten to twenty minutes. Before ap-plying the stone (which was on Saturday morning about thirty-eight hours after I was bitten), Mr. Evans scarified the edges of the wound, removing as much of the burnt part as he could conveniently, repeating that process several times on re-moving the stone from the deepest wound. physical energy than three days at home, during harvest. My own view would be that only such persons as cannot live north third finger, binding it very tightly. After on account of health-should farm down about thirty minutes he removed it, and

IT TOUCHAD THE WOUND

it was wet with a thin matter, which emitted a very strong, sickening odor, which I noticed at several different times on its removal from the wound, and which continued to some extent to the last. A trace of that oder could be discovered when I tried it, after cleansing, before the third or fourth application; and as he continued its application the odor which it retained after being cleansed seemed to increase. The applica twins to Philadelphia for examination: tions to that wound were continued about fifty-four hours, and to the other (on the back of my hand) about twenty-four hours. gentlemen were promised every facility on as he took it from the room for the part of the committee of reception, and it was agreed that on the following day (Sunday) they should be escorted to the it to the wound. After the first application house of Mrs. Eng Bunker, where the late he left it on an hour or more each time. The twins were temporarily interred. In accord- strong odor that it emitted was evidence to ance with this program, about 11 o'clock me that it possessed some property that I did not understand, and the numerous cases which he cited, where he had tested its efficacy, never having failed but once, and that when it had not a fair trial, gave me so much confidence that in a similar case I should recommend its trial. As to its "adhering to the wound as long as the virus remained in the system," I am unable to say anything, as the wounds on my hands were so located that it would not be a fair test, if it possessed Eng. The news of the arrival of that it would not be a fair test, if it possessed that quality, which I think the owner claimed for it. I hope that whenever another case shall occur where it is deemed advised by a physician